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PROGRESS REPORT ON FOLLOW-UP TO THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN

SUMMARY

This year - 1996 - is a milestone in the decade-long process of meeting the commitments and promises made at the World Summit for Children. It is marked by the Secretary-General's call for a review of progress through mid-decade since the World Summit and for a more complete assessment of achievement of the mid-decade goals.

All countries are expected to undertake a review of implementation of the World Summit Declaration and Plan of Action through mid-decade. The Secretary-General wrote to all heads of State or Government in February 1996, seeking their personal leadership for the national mid-decade reviews and their support for the preparation of his own report to the General Assembly. The Secretary-General also has called upon the heads of United Nations agencies to provide well-coordinated support to programme countries for their national reviews.

The Secretary-General has asked UNICEF, as the lead agency for children, to prepare his report to the General Assembly, in close consultation with the specialized agencies and other organs of the United Nations.

* E/ICEF/1996/13.

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I. BACKGROUND

1. The World Summit for Children, held at United Nations Headquarters on 29 and 30 September 1990, was an unprecedented gathering of world leaders. The first in a series of global conferences held in the 1990s, it adopted the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and endorsed a detailed Plan of Action for its implementation. Both the Executive Board (E/ICEF/1991/12, decision 1991/10) and the General Assembly (resolution 45/217 of 21 November 1990) welcomed the adoption by the World Summit of the Declaration and Plan of Action and urged all States and other members of the international community to work for the achievement of the goals endorsed therein. (See annex I for a complete listing of the 27 goals endorsed by the World Summit.)

2. The development of national programmes of action (NPAs) to adapt these global goals to national realities was a driving strategy to transform promises into meaningful action. By the end of 1992, 75 countries had finalized such plans and a further 62 countries were at different stages of preparation. Many of these NPAs had established intermediate targets to be achieved by mid-decade. A detailed breakdown of this information by goal and by country was included in a report to the Executive Board in 1993 (E/ICEF/1993/12).

3. In 1992, such regional groupings as the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and the Ministerial Councils of the League of Arab States adapted some of the goals to suit the realities of each region and established region-specific goals to be achieved by mid-decade. In February 1993, the UNICEF/World Health Organization (WHO) Joint Committee on Health Policy (JCHP) adopted a set of mid-decade goals, derived largely from those of OAU and SAARC. These were endorsed subsequently by the Executive Boards of WHO and UNICEF (E/ICEF/1993/14, decision 1993/16) in May 1993. Setting targets for 1995 was viewed as a strategy to energize action around interventions that might yield sustainable, visible results in the short term. (See annex II for a list of the mid-decade goals.)

II. THE MID-DECADE REVIEW OF PROGRESS

4. Paragraph 35 (iv) of the Plan of Action requested the Secretary-General to arrange for a mid-decade review, at all appropriate levels, of the progress being made towards implementation of the commitments of the Declaration and Plan of Action. Paragraph 35 (v) of the Plan of Action requested "the governing bodies of the relevant specialized agencies and the United Nations organs to include a periodic review of implementation of the Declaration and Plan of Action at their regular sessions".

5. In his report to the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly on follow-up to the World Summit for Children, the Secretary-General suggested that the sixth anniversary of the World Summit for Children, 30 September 1996, would appear to be an appropriate moment to announce the status of progress of implementation of the Declaration and Plan of Action at mid-decade (the end of 1995) and for a more complete assessment of achievements as regards the mid-decade goals. The Secretary-General has asked UNICEF, as the lead agency

for children, to prepare his report to the General Assembly, in close consultation with the specialized agencies and other organs of the United Nations.

6. The Executive Director has submitted a detailed progress report on follow-up to the World Summit for Children to the Executive Board annually since 1991. However, the present report will be an abridged version for two major reasons. First, it is a preview of the Secretary-General's report, which will compile the reports received from Governments and United Nations agencies. The expectation of this mid-decade review has helped to promote thoughtful reviews. Second, at the time of the preparation of the present report, the results of the reviews from countries and other agencies were not yet available. The Executive Director will mention highlights, however, in her introduction of the present report to the Executive Board.

III. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REVIEW OF PROGRESS SINCE THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN

7. This year - 1996 - is a milestone in the decade-long process of meeting the commitments and promises made at the World Summit for Children. It is marked by the Secretary-General's call for a review of progress at mid-decade since the World Summit for Children. The Secretary-General wrote to all heads of State or Government in February 1996, seeking their personal support and leadership for the national mid-decade review. He stated that he regards "this review as a valuable opportunity to give renewed impetus and direction to the implementation of the Summit's results" and that "the review process should be a truly participatory one, and should receive attention and policy guidance at the highest level in every country". All countries, both industrialized and developing, are expected to undertake a review of progress at mid-decade on implementing the Declaration and Plan of Action. The review is expected both to take stock of progress made and to harness the lessons learned so as to guide future efforts to achieve the goals set for the year 2000 in a manner that is responsive to national realities.

8. In addition, the Secretary-General also has written to the heads of United Nations agencies, asking that they provide well-coordinated and cost-effective support to programme countries, as requested, for the process of the national mid-decade review. The Secretary-General emphasizes "that the lessons to be learned from the mid-decade review of the World Summit for Children will provide valuable insights into the way in which shared international and national goals can be transformed into concrete and sustainable action".

9. The Executive Director has written to all heads of UNICEF country and regional offices, requesting that they work closely with other members of the United Nations country team to support the process of the national mid-decade review. Any requests for support will be financed from available resources assigned for national capacity-building in the approved country programme. Efforts are under way to assess the cost to UNICEF and its country programmes of the mid-decade review exercise and, where possible, to such other partners as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Educational. Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Population

Fund (UNFPA) and WHO. As it becomes available, this information will be shared with the Executive Board every year in the report of the Executive Director, as requested by the Board in decision 1995/14 (E/ICEF/1995/9/Rev.1).

10. The World Summit for Children was the first in a series of global conferences held during the first half of the decade. The Secretary-General, in his letter to the heads of State or Government, stated that he is "concerned to ensure that the follow-up to this Summit [for Children] is effectively integrated with actions being taken to implement the recommendations of subsequent conferences convened by the United Nations to address other crucial, and closely related, global issues". The mid-decade review of the World Summit for Children provides an outstanding opportunity for national Governments and the international community to learn which strategies and interventions have worked, which have not, and why. It will help to adjust global goals to national realities, to formulate and implement sustainable strategies and to attract adequate national and external resources to implement national plans. It also should help to strengthen local action to achieve improvements for children.

IV. THE GOALS OF THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN AND THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

11. Pursuant to Executive Board decision 1989/5 (E/ICEF/1989/12) and with the encouragement of the Board, UNICEF developed a framework of goals and strategies for children based on extensive consultations with national Governments and independent experts. These ideas were presented in a report to the Board entitled "Strategies for children in the 1990s" (E/ICEF/1989/L.5). They drew from a wide range of knowledge and experience built during the 1980s, including the World Health Assembly's initiative for Health for All by the Year 2000, the Talloires Declaration of the International Task Force on Child Survival and Development, the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade and the World Conference on Education for All then planned for Jomtien, Thailand, as well as General Assembly resolutions 42/186 of 11 December 1987 (on the environmental perspective to the year 2000 and beyond) and 42/187 of 11 December 1987 (on the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development).

12. This framework formed the foundation for the definition of goals and for the Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit for Children. The goals and strategies thus had a broad base of international ownership that had been formed by a dynamic process of consensus-building. The World Summit goals evolved with the drafting of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and world leaders attending the World Summit committed themselves to a 10-point programme "to protect the rights of children and to improve their lives".

13. The Convention on the Rights of the Child was adopted by the General Assembly on 20 November 1989 and came into force on 2 September 1990. The Convention is the first legally binding human rights instrument to come into force within one year of its adoption. Together, the global goals and strategies endorsed by the World Summit for Children and the realization of the rights outlined in the Convention became an ambitious agenda for national and

international action for children. The promises made at the World Summit have been strengthened further by the commitments made to the rights and obligations enshrined in the Convention. Increasingly, NPAs from all parts of the world reflect a growing understanding of their close linkages with the implementation of the Convention. The ratification of the Convention adds the force of law to the principle that States have an obligation to act in the best interest of children. It provides Governments and international agencies with a framework for developing policies benefiting children and a platform for advocacy that is founded on international laws.

V. PROGRESS AT MID-DECADE

14. At the midway point since the Declaration and Plan of Action of the World Summit for Children were launched, the results of political commitments "to give every child a better future" are more and more visible, despite civil conflicts and man-made and natural disasters in many countries. By the end of 1995, over 100 developing countries, home to more than 90 per cent of children of the developing world, were making commitments to achieve variations on the goals for the year 2000 as well as some of the mid-decade goals. NPAs, in many forms and styles, speak to these commitments. This progress means that some 2.5 million fewer children will die in 1996 than in 1990.

15. Article 6 of the World Summit Declaration states that the goals will "first need to be adapted to the specific realities of each country in terms of phasing, priorities, standards and availability of resources". Paragraph 34 (i) of the Plan of Action urged all Governments to prepare an NPA to implement the commitments of the Declaration and the Plan of Action, as adapted to national realities. Some 104 countries have finalized NPAs and a further 51 countries are at different stages of completion. NPAs are being decentralized in some 50 countries, with another 26 countries planning to do so. (See annex IV for a country-by country status report).

16. Tracking change, using indicators that are understandable by all and useful for policy makers and their allies in Government and civil society, has proven to be a powerful tool for building sustainable improvements for children. Since 1992, the annual publication, The Progress of Nations, has recorded the advances and setbacks for children and women in all regions of the world. The 1995 issue confirms the trend of Governments to give greater priority to tracking progress for children. In 1995, UNICEF intensified its close collaboration with other United Nations partners, including UNESCO, UNFPA, the United Nations Statistical Office, WHO, the World Bank, the International Labour Organisation and the Committee on the Rights of the Child, to ensure that Governments receive improved support to strengthen their capacity to monitor progress for children and women towards shared goals. Over the past year, 102 countries assisted by UNICEF have undertaken intersectoral efforts to measure progress towards specific national goals through the use of surveys. However, much remains to be done in both industrialized and developing countries to put data to work for children.

17. In May 1996, JCHP will review the status of all health-related goals for the year 2000 set by the World Summit. In June 1996, UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO,

UNFPA and the World Bank jointly will undertake a mid-decade review of the Declaration and Framework for Action of the 1990 World Conference on Education for All. The education goals of the World Summit for Children will be included in this review. The outcome of both major reviews will be reflected in the report of the Secretary-General.

18. While the Secretary-General's report will include a detailed overview of progress made towards all mid-decade goals and goals for the year 2000, a brief account of progress towards some specific goals is provided below.

19. One of the mid-decade goals was universal ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. By the end of 1995, 185 out of 193 Governments had ratified the Convention. By January 1996, 187 Governments had ratified it, covering 97 per cent of the world's children. In addition, Switzerland and the United States have signed the Convention. Cook Islands, Oman, Somalia and the United Arab Emirates have neither signed nor ratified. (See annex III for a list of countries that have ratified the Convention.)

20. In global terms, by 1995, 80 per cent immunization coverage had been achieved for all childhood vaccines, except two doses of tetanus toxoid. Some 77 countries, 57 of which are developing countries, already have reached the goal for the year 2000 of 90 per cent immunization coverage for three doses of combined diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT3) vaccine. Of 179 countries for which data are available for 1990 and 1994-1995, 108 currently have 80 per cent immunization levels for DPT3; 56 never reached the level of 80 per cent coverage; and 15 achieved it in 1990 but have since fallen back. Significant progress has been reported towards the mid-decade goals for measles control and the elimination of neonatal tetanus. As of September 1995, 123 countries had reported zero cases of polio for three consecutive years.

21. Iodine deficiency disorders (IDD) are recognized as a public health problem in at least 106 of the 120 countries with a population of over 1 million. At the end of 1995, 18 of 85 countries for which information is available were iodizing 90 per cent or more of all salt produced for human consumption, thus meeting the mid-decade goal. A further 16 countries reported iodization of 75 per cent or more of all salt, and many of the remaining 51 countries have established the infrastructure to produce iodized salt.

22. Primary school enrolment rates have improved in all regions, except in a large number of countries in sub-Saharan Africa, where some gains were lost in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Modest increases in rural water supply rates were achieved in all regions between 1990 and 1994, ranging between 2 to 5 per cent in Latin America and Africa and 25 per cent in Asia and the Pacific. Urban water supply coverage has declined by 2 per cent in Latin America and by 3 per cent in Africa. The decline in urban areas is because of the combined effect of rapid growth of marginalized urban populations and inappropriate sectoral policies, which have led to meagre investments in affordable and cost-effective services to the urban poor. Sanitation coverage decreased by 2 per cent in rural areas in all regions over the same period and by 10 per cent in urban areas in Africa and Latin America.

23. National reviews and the Secretary-General's overview are expected to provide lessons learned about not only strategies and change, but also goals that need rethinking. Reduction of maternal mortality is one area that stands out at mid-decade. The goal set by the World Summit for Children and under Health for All is to reduce maternal mortality by one half of 1990 levels by the year 2000. However, it is apparent today that: (a) there was no clear knowledge base for levels in 1990; and (b) neither the rationale for setting the goal nor the strategy to reach it was clear. It is also likely that without the dynamic of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Fourth World Conference on Women, the neglect of maternal mortality and morbidity would not have been addressed or recognized as evidence of the low status accorded to women around the world.

VI. RECOMMENDATION

24. The Executive Director recommends that the Executive Board adopt the following draft decision:

The Executive Board

1. Urges all Governments that have not yet completed the national process of review of progress towards implementation of the Declaration and Plan of Action of the World Summit for Children to do so during 1996 and also urges all countries to develop feasible and sustainable strategies and programmes to achieve the nationally adapted goals for children for the year 2000;

2. Requests the Executive Director, in consultation with all concerned parties, to extend full support to the Secretary-General in his reporting of progress made on the Declaration and Plan of Action of the World Summit for Children to the General Assembly on 30 September 1996, and to encourage all partners to make every effort to use the lessons learned from the mid-decade review to develop strategies and actions to achieve the goals for the year 2000.

Annex I

GOALS FOR CHILDREN AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE 1990S

The following goals, endorsed by the World Summit for Children in 1990, were formulated through extensive consultation in various international forums attended by virtually all Governments, the relevant United Nations organizations including WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNDP and the World Bank, and a large number of non-governmental organizations. These goals are recommended for implementation by all countries where they are applicable, with appropriate adaptation to the specific situation of each country in terms of phasing, standards, priorities and availability of resources and with respect for cultural, religious and social traditions. Additional goals that are particularly relevant to a country's specific situation should be added in its national plan of action. Achievement of these goals is essential for the full implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which is the ultimate objective of programmes for children and development.

I. MAJOR GOALS FOR CHILD SURVIVAL, DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION

(a) Between 1990 and the year 2000, reduction of infant and under-five child mortality rates by one third, or to 50 and 70 per 1,000 live births, respectively, whichever is less;

(b) Between 1990 and the year 2000, reduction of the maternal mortality rate by one half;

(c) Between 1990 and the year 2000, reduction of severe and moderate malnutrition among children under five years of age by one half;

(d) Universal access to safe drinking water and to sanitary means of excreta disposal;

(e) By the year 2000, universal access to basic education and completion of primary education by at least 80 per cent of primary school-age children;

(f) Reduction of the adult illiteracy rate (the appropriate age-group to be determined in each country) to at least one half its 1990 level, with emphasis on female literacy;

(g) Improved protection of children in especially difficult circumstances.

II. SUPPORTING/SECTORAL GOALS

(a) Women's health and education:

(i) Special attention to the health and nutrition of the female child and to pregnant and lactating women;

(ii) Access by all couples to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too many;

(iii) Access by all pregnant women to prenatal care, trained attendants during childbirth and referral facilities for high-risk pregnancies and obstetric emergencies;

(iv) Universal access to primary education, with special emphasis for girls, and accelerated literacy programmes for women;

(b) Nutrition:

(i) Reduction in severe as well as moderate malnutrition among children under five years of age by one half of 1990 levels;

(ii) Reduction of the rate of low birth weight (2.5 kilograms or less) to less than 10 per cent;

(iii) Reduction of iron deficiency anaemia in women by one third of 1990 levels;

(iv) Virtual elimination of IDD;

(v) Virtual elimination of vitamin A deficiency and its consequences, including blindness;

(vi) Empowerment of all women to breast-feed their children exclusively for four to six months and to continue breast-feeding, with complementary food, well into the second year; a/

(vii) Growth promotion and its regular monitoring to be institutionalized in all countries by the end of the 1990s;

(viii) Dissemination of knowledge and supporting services to increase food production to ensure household food security;

(c) Child health:

(i) Global eradication of poliomyelitis by the year 2000;

(ii) Elimination of neonatal tetanus by 1995;

(iii) Reduction by 95 per cent in measles deaths and reduction by 90 per cent of measles cases compared to pre-immunization levels by 1995, as a major step to the global eradication of measles in the longer run;

(iv) Maintenance of a high level of immunization coverage (at least 90 per cent of children under one year of age by the year 2000) against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, poliomyelitis and tuberculosis and against tetanus for women of child-bearing age;

(v) Reduction by 50 per cent in the deaths due to diarrhoea in children under the age of five years and 25 per cent reduction in the diarrhoea incidence rate;

(vi) Reduction by one third in deaths due to acute respiratory infections in children under five years of age;

(d) Water and sanitation:

(i) Universal access to safe drinking water;

(ii) Universal access to sanitary means of excreta disposal;

(iii) Elimination of dracunculiasis (guinea worm disease) by the year 2000;

(e) Basic education:

(i) Expansion of early childhood development activities, including appropriate low-cost, family- and community-based interventions;

(ii) Universal access to basic education and achievement of primary education by at least 80 per cent of primary-school-age children through formal schooling or non-formal education of comparable learning standard, with emphasis on reducing the current disparities between boys and girls;

(iii) Reduction of the adult illiteracy rate (the appropriate age group to be determined in each country) to at least one half of its 1990 level, with emphasis on female literacy;

(iv) Increased acquisition by individuals and families of the knowledge, skills and values required for better living, made available through all educational channels, including the mass media, other forms of modern and traditional communication and social action, with effectiveness measured in terms of behavioural change;

(f) Children in difficult circumstances:

Provide improved protection of children in especially difficult circumstances and tackle the root causes leading to such situations.

Notes

a/ The 1990 Innocenti Declaration on the Protection, Promotion and Support of Breast-feeding, however, recommended up to two years of age or beyond.

Annex II

1995 MID-DECADE GOALS a/

1. Elimination of immunization coverage of six antigens of the expanded programme on immunization to 80 per cent or more in all countries;

2. Elimination of neonatal tetanus;

3. Reduction of measles mortality by 95 per cent and measles morbidity by 90 per cent compared to pre-immunization levels;

4. Elimination of poliomyelitis in selected countries and regions (as a contribution towards global eradication of poliomyelitis by the year 2000);

5. Virtual elimination of vitamin A deficiency;

6. Universal iodization of salt;

7. Achievement of 80 per cent usage of oral rehydration therapy as part of the programme to control diarrhoeal diseases; b/

8. Making all hospitals and maternities "baby friendly" by ending free and low-cost supplies of infant formula and breast milk substitutes and following the 10 steps recommended by UNICEF and WHO;

9. Eradication of guinea worm disease (dracunculiasis);

10. Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child by all countries.

PARTIAL TARGETS OF SELECTED GOALS BY 1995

1. Reduction of 1990 levels of severe and moderate malnutrition by one fifth (20 per cent) or more;

2. Strengthen basic education so as to achieve reduction by one third of the gap between the current primary school enrolment/retention rate and the year 2000 goal of reaching universal access to basic education and achievement of primary education by at least 80 per cent of school-age children and reduction of the gender gap in primary education in 1990 by one third;

3. Increase water supply and sanitation so as to narrow the gap between 1990 levels and universal access by the year 2000 of water supply by one fourth and of sanitation by one tenth.

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a/ Additional goals or higher targets may be set on a country or regional basis. Many countries with appropriate infrastructures and availability of drugs have included goals on the reduction of mortality due to ARI.

b/ In countries with appropriate infrastructures and availability of drugs, this goal may be extended to include 50 per cent of correct case management by health providers.

Annex III

STATUS OF THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD
AS OF 15 MARCH 1996

STATE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION BY RATIFICATION, ACCESSION OR SUCCESSION (187)				STATES THAT HAVE SIGNED BUT NOT YET RATIFIED (2)	STATES THAT ARE NEITHER STATE PARTIES NOR HAVE SIGNED (4)
Afghanistan	Equatorial Guinea	Malta	Sudan	Switzerland	Cook Islands
Albania	Eritrea	Marshall Islands	Suriname	United States of America	Oman
Algeria	Estonia	Mauritania	Swaziland		Somalia
Andorra	Ethiopia	Mauritius	Sweden		United Arab Emirates
Angola	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)	Mexico	Syrian Arab Republic		
Antigua and Barbuda	Fiji	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Tajikistan		
Argentina	Finland	Monaco	Thailand		
Armenia	France	Mongolia	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		
Australia	Gabon	Morocco	Togo		
Austria	Gambia	Mozambique	Tonga		
Azerbaijan	Georgia	Myanmar	Trinidad and Tobago		
Bahamas	Germany	Namibia	Tunisia		
Bahrain	Ghana	Nauru	Turkey		
Bangladesh	Greece	Nepal	Turkmenistan		
Barbados	Grenada	Netherlands	Tuvalu		
Belarus	Guatemala	New Zealand	Uganda		
Belgium	Guinea	Nicaragua	Ukraine		
Belize	Guinea-Bissau	Niger	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		
Benin	Guyana	Nigeria	United Republic of Tanzania		
Bhutan	Haiti	Niue	Uruguay		
Bolivia	Holy See	Norway	Uzbekistan		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Honduras	Pakistan	Vanuatu		
Botswana	Hungary	Panama	Venezuela		
Brazil	Iceland	Papua New Guinea	Viet Nam		
Brunei Darussalam	India	Paraguay	Yemen		
Bulgaria	Indonesia	Peru	Zaire		
Burkina Faso	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Philippines	Zambia		
Burundi	Iraq	Poland	Zimbabwe		
Cambodia	Ireland	Portugal			
Cameroon	Israel	Qatar			
Canada	Italy	Republic of Korea			
Cape Verde	Jamaica	Republic of Moldova			
Central African Republic	Japan	Republic of Palau			
Chad	Jordan	Romania			
Chile	Kazakstan	Russian Federation			
China	Kenya	Rwanda			
Colombia	Kiribati	Saint Kitts and Nevis			
Comoros	Kyrgyzstan	Saint Lucia			
Congo	Kuwait	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			
Costa Rica	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Samoa			
Côte d'Ivoire	Latvia	San Marino			
Croatia	Lebanon	Sao Tome and and Principe			
Cuba	Lesotho	Saudi Arabia			
Cyprus	Liberia	Senegal			
Czech Republic	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Seychelles			
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Liechtenstein	Sierra Leone			
Denmark	Lithuania	Singapore			
Djibouti	Luxembourg	Slovenia			
Dominica	Madagascar	Slovakia			
Dominican Republic	Malaysia	Solomon Islands			
Ecuador	Malawi	South Africa			
Egypt	Maldives	Spain			
El Salvador	Mali	Sri Lanka			

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Annex IV

STATUS OF THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN NATIONAL PROGRAMMES OF ACTION AS OF 15 MARCH 1996

ASIA * 2 ** 5 *** 20	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA * 4 ** 11 *** 29	LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN * 6 ** 3 *** 23	MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA * 1 ** 2 *** 16	INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES * 2 ** 2 *** 14
Afghanistan	* Angola	* Antigua and Barbuda	*** Algeria	Andorra
*** Bangladesh	*** Benin	*** Argentina	*** Bahrain	*** Australia
*** Bhutan	*** Botswana	* Bahamas	Cyprus	Austria
Brunei Darussalam	** Burkina Faso	*** Barbados	*** Djibouti	*** Belgium
Cambodia	*** Burundi	*** Belize	*** Egypt	*** Canada
*** China	** Cameroon	*** Bolivia	*** Iran (Islamic Republic of)	*** Denmark
Cook Islands	** Cape Verde	** Brazil	* Iraq	*** Finland
*** Democratic People's Republic of Korea	*** Central African Republic	*** Chile	*** Jordan	* France
*** Fiji	*** Chad	*** Colombia	*** Kuwait	*** Germany
*** India	*** Comoros	*** Costa Rica	*** Lebanon	Greece
*** Indonesia	*** Congo	*** Cuba	** Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	*** Holy See
* Kiribati	*** Côte d'Ivoire	** Dominica	*** Morocco	Iceland
** Lao People's Democratic Republic	** Equatorial Guinea	*** Dominican Republic	*** Oman	Ireland
	* Eritrea	*** Ecuador	*** Qatar	Israel
	** Ethiopia	*** El Salvador	*** Saudi Arabia	** Italy
	Gabon	* Grenada	*** Sudan	*** Japan
*** Malaysia	*** Gambia	*** Guatemala	*** Syrian Arab Republic	Luxembourg
*** Maldives	*** Ghana	*** Guyana	*** Tunisia	Liechtenstein
*** Marshall Islands	*** Guinea	Haiti	*** United Arab Emirates	Malta
** Micronesia (Federated States of)	*** Guinea-Bissau	*** Honduras	** Yemen	Monaco
*** Mongolia	*** Kenya	*** Jamaica		*** Netherlands
*** Myanmar	*** Lesotho	*** Mexico		* New Zealand
Nauru	** Liberia	*** Nicaragua		*** Norway
*** Nepal	** Madagascar	*** Panama		*** Portugal
*** Pakistan	*** Malawi	*** Paraguay		San Marino
* Papua New Guinea	*** Mali	*** Peru		** Spain
*** Philippines	*** Mauritania	* Saint Kitts and Nevis		*** Sweden
*** Republic of Korea	*** Mauritius			Switzerland
Republic of Palau	*** Mozambique	** Saint Lucia		*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Samoa	*** Niger	* Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		
*** Singapore	*** Nigeria			*** United States of America
** Solomon Islands	*** Namibia	* Suriname		
*** Sri Lanka	*** Rwanda	*** Trinidad and Tobago		
*** Thailand	** Sao Tome and Principe	*** Uruguay		
Tonga	*** Senegal	*** Venezuela		
** Tuvalu	* Seychelles			
** Vanuatu	** Sierra Leone			
*** Viet Nam	Somalia			
	* South Africa			
	*** Swaziland			
	** Togo			
	*** Uganda			
	*** United Republic of Tanzania			
	** Zaire			
	*** Zambia			
	*** Zimbabwe			

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE AND THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES *12 **1 *** 2	
* Albania	Kyrgyzstan
* Armenia	Latvia
Azerbaijan	Lithuania
* Belarus	Poland
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Republic of Moldova
* Bulgaria	*** Romania
* Croatia	** Russian Federation
* Czech Republic	* Slovakia
Estonia	* Slovenia
* Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)	Tajikistan
* Georgia	*** Turkey
* Hungary	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Kazakstan	Turkmenistan
	* Ukraine
	Uzbekistan

* Preparation under way: 27 countries.

** Draft/outline received: 34 countries.

*** National programmes of action finalized: 104 countries.

National programmes of action finalized, in draft form or under preparation: 165 countries.

Note: In addition to the above, three dependent territories: British Virgin Island, Monserrat and Turks and Caicos have finalized Programmes of Action

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